

4-596 (5-31-56)

U. S. Department of Justice

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of
INVESTIGATION

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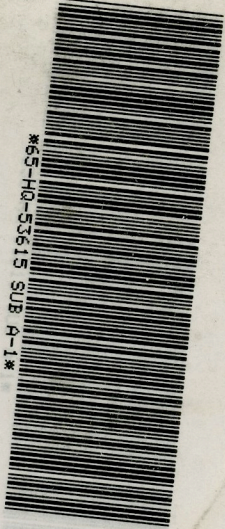
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SERIALS 1-

SECTION 1

65-HQ-53615 SUB A-1



0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Hitler on TV As Warning To Youths

Rantings to Invade Homes for Half Year

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

BONN, Nov. 16. — The ranting voice of Adolf Hitler will be heard again in millions of German homes every other Friday night for the next half-year.

It will be broadcast, along with original newsreels of the Fuehrer in action, as the key ingredient of an unprecedented series of twenty-six television programs called "The Third Reich" and aimed primarily at telling Germany's younger generation the truth about the Nazi era. The broadcasts will each be fifty minutes long.

The first of the series, showing Hitler's rise to power, was transmitted last Friday from 8:25 p. m. to 9:15 p. m., which is prime TV time in Germany, as elsewhere. More than 4,000,000 German families have TV sets.

Into the Family Circle

The audience which is expected to watch this marathon, estimated at from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons, will far exceed the total number of Germans who have bought tickets to see documentary films of the Nazi era, including this year's box-office success "Mein Kampf," a grueling Swedish-edited recapitulation of Nazi horrors.

This time, besides the huge length of the documentation, the fundamental new element is that the broadcasts will hit the solar plexus by reaching into the family circle, where, in a great many cases, German youths are unable to get a straight answer from their parents about the Nazi period.

It is the stated objective of the television men who originated and executed the task of editing 600,000 yards of Nazi films to achieve precisely this objective: To prevent the older generation from drawing a curtain of silence over the past.

Press Is Sympathetic

The producers of the program said: "This series, bitterly necessary in our opinion, is dedicated to making clear to the younger generation the circumstances which led our Fatherland to catastrophe. The programs are also directed, of course, to those who were old enough to have experienced those twelve years."

So far, the German press has been sympathetic. "De Mittag" of Duesseldorf remarked that some German youths may still get the wrong explanations from their parents as they sit in front of the TV set, but the impact of the series will nevertheless not be lost.

However, it is too early to gauge the full public reaction. Two young people with whom this reporter watched the first program seemed rather bored. Only politeness prevented them from leaving before it was over. In a near-by Bonn beer tavern, the reaction of an audience of a dozen men of various ages was apathetic.

What, then, did the first fifty minutes of the series consist of? A remarkable succession of newsreels from the early 1920s through Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933, punctuated with dozens of vivid photographs and clearly projected front pages of newspapers of that era. The key players in the disaster seen in action: from President Hindenburg, Gen. Schleicher, Alfred Hugenberg, Franz von Papen to Goering, Hess, Goebbels, Himmler and the murdered Capt. Roehm of the S. A. and, time and again, Hitler raving, shouting, threatening, bullying at Nuremberg, Munich, including the extraordinary scene at which he rammed the fatal enabling act through the ill-fated Reichstag.

Called Ultra-Simple

Every scene was accompanied by a rapid-fire commentary, explaining to the younger generation just who a lot of these men were, and how Hitler step by step smashed the resistance that was raised against him from one or another quarter of an enfeebled German democracy.

Is the commentary exact and objective? This reporter found that it inclined somewhat to the ultra-simple view that all the devils in pre-Hitler German politics were on the Right wing: the Nationalists, the industrialists, the aristocrats. If anything, the commentary appears to have an anti-big business bias. There are thirteen installments to go.

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Hitler's Sister Writing Memoirs of Her Family

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany (AP)—Adolf Hitler's sister says she is writing her memoirs to set some of the record about her family straight. that I have been given notice," she sighed, glancing around her simply furnished room. There was no picture of her brother on the walls.

"And the readers will forgive me if I abstain from depicting my brother at all costs as a wicked character, just for the sake of profit," she told a reporter.

"I must complete these memoirs. I owe it to the memory of my parents to tell the truth. So many distorted stories have been written in the post-war years that I have to set some facts straight about my parents, my youth and my brother."

Paula Hitler, whose name was changed to Paula Wolf on Hitler's orders in 1936, was interviewed at her home in this Alpine resort city.

She said she had been using the name Wolf for some time before 1936 because "I never liked to show off."

"I am a simple woman and I have always lived simply. I never had more than two rooms and a kitchen," the sixty-year-old white-haired woman said.

Adolf Hitler probably will soon be declared dead officially by a Munich court. Miss Wolf said she hopes she will then be allowed to take possession of a trunkful of Hitler keepsakes, including some watercolors he painted, his World War I decorations and a Nazi party badge. These properties are held by the Bavarian state government.

"I find it disgusting that I have to ask the authorities for these personal keepsakes," she said, "but I hope somebody will handle these matters for me."

Since the war, she has lived on a small pension in one room of a drab house here. She said she had been given notice to move out, but the tenant who needs the room has agreed she may stay until she has found a new apartment.

"It's the first time in my life

MR. BRANIGAN

MR. ROACH

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HITLER TO DIE LEGALLY

He Is Officially Alive Till
Court Issues Certificate

Adolf

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany
Sept. 11 (AP)—Hitler will be de-
clared officially dead this month.

After a three-year investiga-
tion, it is said, the Berchtesgader
Magistrates' Court will hand
down a death certificate saying
Hitler committed suicide in his
Berlin Reichschancellory bunker
April 30, 1945.

The court proceedings were in-
itiated by an Austrian trustee
seeking to establish the Vienna
Government's title to a confis-
cated Dutch masterpiece, the
only known property of Hitler
remaining in Austria. The paint-
ing, "The Artist in His Studio,"
by Jan Vermeer, was bought by
Hitler for a reported 1,650,000
reichsmarks (about \$660,000)
from Austrian Count Jaromir
Czernin-Morzin in 1940.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winter
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Miss Gandy

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*Adolf***'Hitler Lives!'
Disciples Say**

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 19 (AP). Ruhr police today started a hunt for a mystery woman said to be hiring agents to spread propaganda that "Hitler is alive and will return soon." A flood of leaflets has appeared during the last week in this industrial region.

Police announced today they had arrested a man who was distributing the leaflets in Cologne's main railway station.

The German told police he had been hired by a "female foreigner."

Printed with a swastika on the top, the pamphlets declared: "Our Fuehrer lives and will return soon with unheard of power. Oppose our persecutors and wait. Heil Hitler."

The man said he had been working for the woman for two months, and had been receiving a "decent monthly salary."

Police at Bochum said similar leaflets were distributed there earlier this week.

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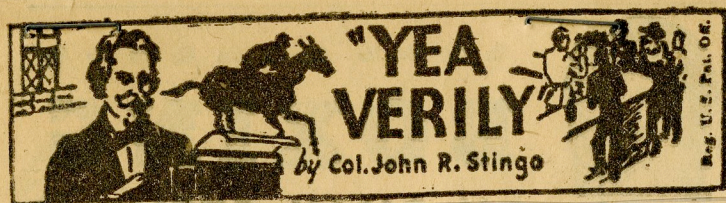
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This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald

2-20-49

Date



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7 (Special) — Town chuck-a-block with crowds of visitors for forthcoming Presidential Inauguration Ceremonies and Big Ball. See dowdy looking Farmers Grange Delegates and CIO Bosses at every turn with a gentle but impressive concentration of the country's top ace gonifs, creeps, muds, double timers, and greedy paw men as a back relief. It is going to be the brassiest Carnival Show, this 1949 Inauguration, since President Andrew Jackson's rip snorting Home Coming some 130 years ago.

You hear Mr. Truman will ride in an open barouche Lincoln car himself and the tariff at Willard Hotel, single and bath, beginning Jan. 15th to Jan. 24th, will set back yokels just \$25 per day. Though the paper opposed Mr. Truman's candidacy, Washington, D. C. "Star" special Inaugural Edition will run close to 145 pages with a carry of around about \$100,000 worth of business. Incidentally, to all the hub bub you perceive a filler news item in the local "Post" announcing the death of Inspector Samuel Bryant Hughes, United States Department of Immigration, and your memory freshens up.

It was Mr. Hughes who tenaciously held to the Theory, in effect, that Hitler is alive and either in Paraguay, South America, the deep wooded recesses of mid-northern Sweden or in Russian secret possession.

World's Greatest Mystery

Only last September discovery of three of the band of highly bred thoroughbred mares from French and German breeding hari in Lower Andean Argentine caused eyebrows to lift in startlement. Originally, there were seven brood mares of purest and finest blood serene, evaluated by John Rogers Smithfield, noted English expert, at Messrs. Weatherby, cut close to 500,000 pound, but four of them remain missing, including La Dore carrying the blood of great Flying Fox and Galiteur.

The priceless breeding horses were confiscated by the Germans in the early stages of World War II and, along with the Chancellory Jewel Collection were rated as the special and personal loot of Hitler himself. How the brood mares reached South America and by whom brought is not now stated. The important aspect is that waning interest in what became of the German monster tyrant is presently and immediately revived.

And ever since the Russians came storming into Berlin in that faraway May of 1945, and found the Nazi top triumvirate of Hitler, his mistress Eva Braun, and his deputy Hans Bormann strangely missing from the Reichchancellory on the Wilhelmstrasse, practically everyone has made a conjecture.

Top Thoroughbred Blood

Mr. Azoy's theory, recently printed, is that at Namur, Belgium, on V-E Day had been an United States Army Officer who was part of the four-man team appointed by the SHAEF in February, 1945, as a Planning Board for our contemplated part in "Operation Berlin."

He had so familiarized himself with all data on the German capital and its chief inhabitants that he could easily qualify as our American Army's top Brass on the subject. It was to him that the Army turned in solving the mystery of the Vanished Fuehrer.

The officer—he was a Colonel—was summoned to Supreme Headquarters at Reims, and on May 9, 1945, was assigned to the sole duty of making the desired investigation and, it was devoutly hoped, the no-less-desired capture. He was to be joined in his work by another Colonel, representing the equally inquisitive British Army, and they received an up-to-the-minute briefing by the Chief of Combat Intelligence for SHAEF.

At first it appeared that the Investigators' lot was to be made unexpectedly easy by statements recently obtained from two captured members of the Liebstandarte Adolf Hitler, the green-uniformed unit of SS Troops which served as Hitler's personal bodyguard and whose allegiance was directly and solely to him.

One of these was Erick Kempka, who had been Hitler's personal chauffeur; the other was Herman Karnau, who served as one of the outer ring of guards around the Chancellory. Each independently of the other told almost identical stories of what had happened in the Chancellory at the end of the siege.

Did Evil Hitler Escape?

According to their testimony, it was not until the last day of April that Hitler realized he and Germany were doomed. His beloved Berlin falling in destruction about him; deserted by all but a handful of trusted lieutenants and the adoring Eva; cut off from chance of escape or communication with the outside world, the Fuehrer

called a final conference about noon of April 30. The meeting was held in the Bunker beneath the Chancellory garden, where Hitler and Eva had a private apartment.

No one knows exactly what was said at the meeting, except that Eva Braun is reported to have announced smugly to Bormann and Goebbels, "Sie onnen mir leise neisen Frau Hitler," ("You can now call me Mrs. Hitler"), indicating that her romance had at last been legally consummated, probably by the Nazi-prescribed Pagan Ritual which did not require benefit of Clergy.

Immediately at the conclusion of the conference orders were broadcast throughout the Chancellory that everybody, without exception, should repair to their respective shelters and remain there until

further orders. Shortly afterward Kempka, whose station was in Hitler's bunker, heard two shots from the direction of Hitler's room, and an instant later saw the Fuehrer's valet, Sturmabannfuhrer Linge, and an unknown man carry out a body covered by a gray army blanket. The head and shoulders were hidden, but the rest of the body was plainly visible; it was clad in Hitler's uniform.

A few steps behind appeared Bormann, bearing Eva Braun's body, which was not covered and was easily recognizable. The left side of her dress appeared to Kempka to be darkened, presumably with blood. Kempka added that Hitler's valet afterward told him he had found the Fuehrer lying over a sofa shot through the head, a pistol on the floor beside him. Eva Braun was dead in a seated position on the sofa, shot through the heart.

Adoring Eva Braun Again

Bormann, Goebbels, Linge, Kempka, possibly one or two others—including Karnau—then placed the bodies in a bomb crater in the Garden near the Bunker entrance and drenched them with some forty gallons of gasoline which had been procured from the transport office earlier in the day. A lighted oil-soaked rag was thrown on the bodies, which burned for the rest of the evening.

Karnau corroborated Kempka's testimony, adding that Eva Braun was lying in the crater face down, but could be recognized from her black shoes with cork heels; Hitler was on his back, the blanket no longer covering his face.

Such was the only "official" story which our Colonel G-2 obtained, and they regarded it with considerable skepticism. Our Colonel Anonymous was placed in charge of Operational Activities in the matter, with orders to accompany the first United States troops to enter Berlin and to press his investigations in person on the ground.

It was obvious that nothing conclusive could be accomplished without excavation of the bomb crater in the Garden, and an investigation of the Bunker's interior. He immediately set about securing the necessary permission from the Russian authorities. In the interim he was able to communicate with Soviet intelligence agencies, which stated frankly that they assumed Hitler was dead. The Sovs seemed reluctant to even discuss the matter.

After considerable discussion and argument permission was given by the Russians on December 3rd, 1945, that the much-publicized shell crater in the Garden could be excavated by a quadripartite group of two representatives each of Russia, France, Britain and the United States. Digging started on December 11.

Eight German laborers carefully spaded up the ground completely around the Bunker, and including the crater to a depth of nine feet.

Scout Phoney Cremation

They hit the concrete roof of the bomb-proof shelter beneath. As each shovel of earth was thrown out it was carefully screened, but when darkness and a heavy snowstorm called a halt to the proceedings at 5 P.M. all of interest that had been found were two of Hitler's hats, a pink slip bearing Eva Braun's initials and several typewritten reports to Hitler from Goebbels. Of any possible indication that the crater had been used as a crematory there was NOT A TRACE.

During the progress of the excavation the United States Investigator led another party through the Bunker itself and the underground tunnel that connected it with the Reichschancellery. Both tunnel and Bunker contained about eighteen inches of water, but no bodies were found, although there was unmistakable olfactory evidence that bodies had once been there. The rooms in the Bunker, which included a hospital, sleeping and eating accommodations, had been stripped of furniture.

INDEXED - 116
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NEW YORK ENQUIRER

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BY SP16K125

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Although further search seemed fruitless, the Quadripartite Group agreed to resume ~~digging~~ the following morning. When the workmen and the representatives of the United States, British and French forces arrived, however, they were confronted by a strong Russian guard with orders to admit no one. The Russians explained that some documents had been removed from the Reichschancellery by the investigators, and despite repeated denials and continuing negotiations, the guard remained for six weeks, and no further excavation was ever made.

Fate to Reveal Someday

In evaluating the results obtained to date one basic consideration was determined which the two so-called "eye-witnesses" and others accepting the supposed cremation of Hitler and Eva Braun had entirely overlooked. This was the irrefutable fact that a Human Body cannot be entirely consumed in fire in the open. Some material evidence to chemists would remain.

Reluctantly, but unavoidably, in the face of such evidence to the contrary, the United States Investigators had to discard as untenable the Story Of The Cremation. Dead the two may have been, but burned in the crater in the Reichschancellery Garden they certainly were not.

And there the Hitler mystery rests. Bormann, supposedly killed in his car by a mine and sentenced to death in absentia at the pilloried Nuernberg Trials, has been traced to and seen in Switzerland, where he has at least once escaped capture by a matter of minutes.

But whether Adolf and Eva are alive or dead, and where and how, will long remain a question to beguile amateur and professional Delahantys. Pinkertons and Spencer Draytons. Yea, Verily, Verily.

Refugee Says Hitler Lives in Soviet Zone

By the Associated Press

WIESBADEN, Germany, April 30 —There is a woman here who says she lived next door to Adolf Hitler last year on President Roosevelt street in Liegnitz.

The woman, Frau Dora Mai, told her story to American military government officials here. They are skeptical and say it is Russia's problem because Liegnitz is in Polish-occupied Silesia.

Frau Mai's story:

"He has a triangular mustache now and he grows sideburns, too. But it is he, all right. I lived next door to him for a year in Liegnitz. We both lived on President Roosevelt strasse.

"It is my moral duty to tell you this. Hitler is too smart for the Russians. They don't know that he is living there on their doorstep. He is living with a small, dark woman. She isn't Eva Braun. Sometimes he poses as a schoolmaster, sometimes as a Polish Army lieutenant.

He has formed a new party—the FPZ. I don't know what it stands for. * * * I never asked him if he was Hitler. I just knew it."

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Nazi Pilot Says He Flew Hitler & Eva to Denmark

By United Press

WARSAW, Dec. 18—The trial of Ernest Baumgart, a former Luftwaffe officer, was interrupted by a 42-day adjournment today after he told a war crimes court he flew Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun to Denmark just before Berlin fell to besieging Russian forces.

Baumgart, 32, was declared sane after a psychiatric examination two months ago, but the adjournment was ordered to carry out further investigations.

Baumgart testified he flew Hitler and his mistress-bride out of Berlin April 28, 1945, landed at Magdeburg to avoid Allied air fighters, and went on to Denmark April 29.

The plane landed 45 miles north of the Eider River, Baumgart said. He testified Hitler and Eva waited 30 minutes for another plane, which picked them up and set out for an unknown destination.

Hitler paid him off with a check for 20,000 reichsmarks drawn on a Berlin bank, Baumgart said.

The flier is charged with committing war crimes while on the staff of the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp.

(Allied investigation into Hitler's last days has established to the satisfaction of intelligence agents that he and Eva Braun killed themselves in the Berlin Reichschancellery air-raid bunker about 2:30 p. m. on April 30, 1945. They had been married the night before.)

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Mr. Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Germany - secret - 9
Adolph Hitler

Youth Leader Says He Saw Hitler And Eva Braun Dead in Bunker

High Nazi Discloses How He Helped Burn Bodies in Garden

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.)

By the Associated Press

NUERNBERG, Germany, Oct. 9.—Hitler's suicide and funeral pyre were described vividly for American investigators today by a German who apparently was the only high Nazi to survive the Fuehrer's death watch.

Arthur Axmann, leader of the Hitler Youth after Baldur von Schirach became gauleiter of Vienna, asserted under interrogation that he saw Hitler and Eva Braun dead in their Berlin air raid bunker and that he helped burn the bodies in the garden of the Reichschancellery.

Axmann, under automatic arrest because of his high rank in Nazi party councils, appeared eager to tell the story of Hitler's "Viking funeral" and to dispel rumors that the Fuehrer survived.

His story was obtained by Walter Rapp, chief of the evidence division, as a result of a book by H. R. Trevor Roper, British intelligence officer, which described events leading up to Hitler's death. Mr. Roper had remarked caually in one passage that Axmann was with Hitler in those days.

Axmann spoke intensely as he told the officers his story, often forgetfully leaning forward on his stump of an arm—he was wounded on the Russian front. He had been interrogated frequently since his capture in December, 1945, but this was the first time he divulged his own role in Hitler's last day.

This is his story, as made available by the officers to whom it was told:

Axmann was in Hitler's headquarters from April 22, 1945, onward, under the Fuehrer's orders. Hitler had told Axmann that only the Hitler Youth Battalions could be depended upon to keep open two bridges which would enable Gen. von Wenck to rescue him. Von Wenck was cut off by the Russians and his army annihilated, but Hitler did not learn of that until the last day—April 30.

Hitler had been told that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had deserted him. In his last few days he became a strangely changed man. He strode up and down the bunker floor almost ceaselessly and spoke to no one, but "he was calm."



ARTHUR AXMANN.

—AP Wirephoto

Ordered Bodies Burned.

On April 30 everybody in the bunker knew Hitler had decided on suicide. Apparently recalling Mussolini's ignominious death at the hands of Italian partisans, Hitler ordered that his body and that of Eva be burned.

Late that night—or it might have been early May 1—Paul Joseph Goebbels took Axmann by the hand and said, "The Fuehrer is dead." The limping little propaganda minister led Axmann into the death chamber.

Hitler was sitting upright on the divan. He had shot himself through the mouth, and there was blood on his temples from the concussion. Eva evidently had taken poison. Her head rested on the Fuehrer's shoulder. There was some indication that Hitler, too, had taken poison first, as a double assurance he would not fall alive into Russian hands. There was no question that this was the Fuehrer, and what the Fuehrer was dead.

Axmann remained in the room about 15 minutes with Goebbels, silently staring at the Macabre tableau. Axmann noted such irrelevant things as the pictures on the walls, the rugs on the floor, Hitler's black boots.

Blankets Thrown Over Faces.

Then Goebbels told Axmann to get blankets. They threw the blankets over the faces of the dead couple. Eric Kempka, Hitler's chauffeur, was told to carry the bodies into the courtyard. This was done in such a way that the guards in the towers around the bunker would not recognize Hitler. All that could be seen were the Fuehrer's booted legs.

Almost 50 gallons of gasoline was poured over the two bodies. A match was thrown and the bodies burst into flame. When the bodies were burned, several S.S. men dumped what was left in a shell crater in the same spot where S. S. Gen. Egelein, the husband of Eva Braun's sister, was shot for trying to escape from the bunker. Dirt was smoothed over the crater to conceal the grave.

When Axmann concluded this story, Von Wenck was brought to the Nuernberg jail for interrogation.

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Hitler Papers Show He Hated Roosevelt Most of All Leaders

(Third of series of stories based on fragments of the stenographic notes of Hitler's military staff conferences.)

By George Allen

(Copyright, 1947. North American Newspaper Alliance)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In his daily staff meetings Hitler often referred to other nations, and usually disparagingly. He traveled little outside of Germany, and then only to Italy or defeated nations. But his outlook on all other nations, whether he knew them or not, was that they could not compare with Germany.

In his opinion, one of the great faults with America was our over industrialization.

Thus, "if a man keeps standing in front of a machine, he'll soon break down. Nature did not make man to stand between buzzing machines. Life in New York or St. Louis is unendurable. That is why when a radio announcer reports a landing of men from Mars, panic breaks out in some places. The whole population is hysterical."

Of all foreign statesmen Hitler hated President Roosevelt most, because he considered our entrance into the war as the work of Mr. Roosevelt alone. In December, 1943, Hitler began to wonder about the possibilities of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Discusses Election.

"The presidential election will take place soon," he commented. "If Roosevelt fails and involves himself deeper in the war, it can happen that he won't be re-elected. If he is re-elected and comes out of the war the winner, then he will be able to reduce the national debt."

"But if he is not re-elected, he will be indicted by his successor within six months. He accused his own predecessor of running into debt. His financial manipulations are so bad that he can't help but be convicted. His successor will have to indict him or he will have to put up with the financial mess."

In April, 1944, Hitler discussed the election again:

"The greatest danger for Roosevelt's getting re-elected is that the Republicans won't be able to decide on a candidate. Wendell Willkie's defeat in Wisconsin proves that you can't offer the American public just anything. That's why the tramp was turned down. And now comes Thomas E. Dewey. He certainly is a decent fellow. That is something in the land of corruption. When some one comes in America who represents American interests, that is good. Now we will see if Roosevelt will exert the pressure which he has used from time to time lately to get elected."

Hoped to Split Allies.

"If we want to win the war, all we have to do is tell the British that the war is being fought for American interests, liquidation of the British Empire, and that Japan is the chief enemy. The Jews are against this, but the others are in the majority. The British now are beginning to complain about the political situation."

Ambassador Hewel, who was present at the meeting, then began to discuss American troops. "Baron Konstantin von Neurath interrogated some American prisoners in North Africa and says they are funny. Most of them came over to earn money, to have an experience, to see a foreign country, or to be in on the fight. There was no talking of political purposes. They are 'rowdies,' who desert quickly. They could not get through a crisis. He talked to hundreds of them, and they have no idea what the war is really about."

Hitler interrupted to say that "America will never become the Rome of the future. Rome was a state of farmers. But the farmers in America are so miserable. I've seen photographs. Such a pitiable and awful sight as those farmers I never saw, completely debilitated."

Invasion Considered.

Gen. Alfred Jodl pointed out, "We have the feeling that the British are fighting for their country; but not the Americans."

Shortly before the Allied invasion of France, Hitler discussed the situation and chances for success. "The British are clever. They want to give the command to the Americans. They are sly, that's sure. If the Americans are in command, they must take the lead. If things go bad, they'll get the blame. If things go bad with the British, the Americans will get the blame, too. And the British don't have the same trust in the war that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has. Eisenhower has made two lucky landings, both with the aid of traitors. But that won't happen here. He'll get a surprise."

"There is a difference if he lands in North Africa and is greeted by Gen. (Henri Honore) Giraud or by some Italians in Sicily who sit in their foxholes and don't fire a shot, or if he lands on a place where there will be plenty of shooting. As long as a battery can shoot, it will."

Allied Success Doubtful

"Eisenhower won't succeed. I am convinced of it. If he had troops with two years' experience, he would. But he has young and inexperienced troops. Ours are young, but they are battle-trying. As soon as he attacks, he will fail."

In the meeting of March 5, 1943, Hitler also discussed the Japanese, whom he did not trust.

Gen. Jodl remarked that "the Japs think 1943 will be the worst year in Europe."

Hitler didn't "take particular pleasure in the fact."

Gen. Jodl then reported that the

Japs said the evacuation of Gauda canal had been completed.

"You can't believe anything they say," Hitler snorted. "I don't believe a word of it. They tell so many lies and all their figures later prove to be completely false."

Hitler made only one reference to Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, the Yugoslav Chetnik leader whose men have been accused to collaborating with the Germans. In a meeting which took place on September 17, 1944, Gen. Jodl remarked, "Mihailovitch's men all desert to Tito since Tito not only fights the Chetniks, but also us. That is the case with all but the Ustachi (the pro-Italian element in Yugoslavia). They won't desert, since they would be killed. But the others do."

Chetniks Scorned.

Hitler said he had been told, "If we don't give the Chetniks 50,000 weapons they will go over and fight us. I said right away, 'They can go to the devil. They will co-operate with us, or they will all be killed.'"

Hitler had no time for the small countries of Europe. In a meeting in January, 1945, he exclaimed, "These dirty little countries (Belgium, Holland and Denmark) only exist because no European nation could decide who was to get them. These countries would have vanished from the map if Germany had been the ruling nation of Europe. That's the case with Hungary, too. I get furious when I am told, 'Don't hurt them, that will damage our honor.' They have no honor. These little nations are the touchiest in the world. Others trample over them, nevertheless."

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Generals' Surrender Rather Than Suicide Made Hitler Rage

(This is the second of a series of articles based on rescued fragments of the stenographic notes of Hitler's twice-a-day military staff talks. "Lagebesprechungen"—rounded out by the writer's interrogation of many of the men who were closest to Hitler during the war years.)

By George Allen

(Copyright, 1947, by North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Between 1938 and 1944, German Army officers made no fewer than six attempts on Hitler's life, plus one try at an army-backed revolt. The generals were the only organized German group with freedom enough to plot.

Where the mass of the German people were held in thrall by the dread Gestapo, and Nazi Party members were policed by the security force "Sicherheitsdienst"—both controlled by Heinrich Himmler, Hitler tolerated the officer corps. It was responsible directly to the Fuehrer (and could thus get around Himmler) and were not open to investigation by Himmler's minions. The army had its own investigative agency, the Feldpolizei.

Thus it was that in the seven years up to the July 20, 1944, bomb plot, German army officers twice tried to kidnap Hitler, made four attempts to assassinate him and tried to start a revolt on the Russian front.

No Reference to Revolt in Russia.

The fragmentary copy of Hitler's staff meeting notes has no reference to the attempted revolt on the Russian front, spurred by the desire of Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, commanding the 6th German Army at Stalingrad, to disobey Hitler's last-ditch-stand orders and save his encircled troops by surrendering.

Von Paulus allowed himself to be captured alive by the Russians, along with Gens. Walther von Seydlitz and Fieefeld Schmidt. When Hitler heard about this, on February 1, 1943, he went into a rage and fulminated against them for half an hour.

"They should have fortified themselves in and shot each other with their last bullets," Hitler stormed.

Hitler's chief of staff, Gen. Kurt Zietzler, offered the comforting thought, "I can't understand it. I am still convinced that it perhaps isn't true, that he is perhaps badly wounded."

But Hitler would not be consoled. "No, it's true. And soon we'll hear that they have gone to Moscow where they will be 'handled' by the GPU (secret police) and they will give orders that the troops encircled in the northern ring surrender too. Gen. Schmidt will sign it too. Whoever doesn't have the courage to commit suicide in a case like this won't have the power to resist the Russians. Our trouble is that we honor intelligence too highly, and not firmness of character." . . .

Worried About Press Reports.

"How easy it was for Udet! (Lt. Gen. Ernst Udet, who committed suicide when he failed in his job as Luftwaffe quartermaster.) The

pistol! It's the easiest thing to

"In this war no one else will become a field marshal * * * I am only sorry that I made Von Paulus a field marshal. I wanted to give him his last wish. . . .

Then Hitler began to worry about the press reports: "If this news had not already gotten into the radio, I would have stopped it. How shall we report it in the press? We'll say that they didn't get any supplies for months and they were then overpowered by the Russians. The Russians will give a different story, so we must get this out first."

Seydlitz and Schmidt talked on the Moscow radio for the German Committee for Freedom. Von Paulus held out until January, 1945, when he learned that one of his best friends was killed after the July 20, 1944 attempt on Hitler's life. Then too he talked over the radio. Until then the German press had praised him as a hero. But when he advocated revolt against Hitler, they never mentioned him again.

Referred to Von Kluge's Plot.

The only mention of an attempt on Hitler's life in the "Lagebesprechungen" is in reference to Field Marshal Guenther Von Kluge, in the meeting of August 30, 1944.

Von Kluge had been involved in the July 20 plot and, when it failed,

harmed us in Rumania, Turkey, Finland and even among the neutral nations. Everyone kept quiet before in Germany, but now they are all talking. . . .

"He (Von Kluge) saw a number of his officers arrested (for complicity in the bomb plot), and feared their testimony. His nephew was being tried at the time, and Judge Freisler stopped the court, saying, 'There is a boundary beyond which we must not go. If we continue, all trust in the army high command will collapse.'"

Hitler had troubles with other officers. One of these was Gerd von Manstein, a general on the eastern front. "We have men who

he expected to be arrested any day. So he made arrangements through his son to surrender to Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

On August 15, Von Kluge appeared at the designated place, but no one was there to meet him. After waiting a few hours, he left for his headquarters again.

Hitler heard that he had been away from his post for a day, and ordered Von Kluge to the Fuehrer's headquarters which was then in East Prussia. Von Kluge's son drove him to the airport at Metz, but the field marshal had taken poison during the trip and arrived dead.

When Hitler heard of this, on August 30, he went into another of his rages.

Hitler Saw Loss of Prestige.

"This affair was directed against me, and if it had succeeded, it would have been catastrophic. I has

can do something with nothing," Hitler said, "and others who can't do anything with everything. In my opinion Von Manstein has great talent for operation . . . provided that he had first-class material, gas and enough ammunition. But if anything goes wrong, then he is completely helpless."

The one thing of special importance in leading troops, Hitler thought, was morale. He always emphasized this to his staff. "In my opinion the most decisive factor is that the troops have good morale. I was the one who always pointed this out."

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Report Soviets Not Convinced Hitler Dead

HALLE, Germany, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (UP).—High Soviet officials are still not convinced Hitler is dead despite the overwhelming circumstantial evidence that he is, a Red Army officer close to Soviet occupation headquarters said today.

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Major X Ends Hitler

Myth: He Is Dead

HIS LAST DAYS



Bormann

From Mea Allan

"Herald" Reporter

BERLIN, Thursday
YOUNG Oxford don, who is now in the British military secret service and can only be known as Major "X," told newspapermen in Berlin today that ~~British~~ intelligence now has no doubt that Hitler is dead.

He presented a report which stated that all available information shows that Hitler shot himself through the mouth and Eva Braun, his wife, poisoned herself at about 2.30 p.m. on April 30 in a bunker-shelter under the Berlin Chancellery.

The bodies were burned and the bones broken up and probably buried, said Major "X's" report,

which is titled: "The Last Days of Hitler and Eva Braun."

No credence is given in the report to stories that Hitler is alive. They have been found baseless after investigation.

The report admits that its evidence is not complete, but adds: "It is positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent."

"It is considered quite impossible that the versions of the various eye-witnesses can represent a concerted cover-story."

Major "X," who did most of the investigation into Hitler's last days, told the newspapermen that he had interviewed 20 witnesses, from politicians and generals to sentries, who were with Hitler just before his death.

He added that he believed that the Russians were still sceptical.

In a reconstruction of what happened in Berlin between April 20 and 30, when the German capital was about to fall to the Russians, the report states:

Hitler's original intention had been to fly to Berchtesgaden on April 20 and from there continue the struggle. When that day came he postponed his departure.

On April 22, at about 4.30 p.m., he made it clear to his advisers that he considered the war lost and intended to remain in Berlin to the last in defence of the capital. If Berlin fell, he would die there.

Hitler was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration during which he blamed everyone but himself for Germany's failure to win the war.

REVEALED PLAN FOR SUICIDE.

His advisers tried to persuade Hitler to leave Berlin. It was of no avail.

Goebbels took the same decision, and, with Martin Bormann, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger (Hitler's surgeon), and others of the personal staff, remained behind to the end, while the generals retired to their new headquarters.

Hitler's breakdown on April 22 was the beginning of his end. From that time he never left the bunker.

His state of mind was reported by all who saw him to have been very much calmer after the crisis on April 22. He had made his decision.

On the night of April 23-24 Hitler was visited by Albert Speer, to whom he disclosed that he had made all plans for his suicide and for the complete destruction of his body by burning.

On the evening of April 26 Field-Marshal Ritter von Greim reported to Hitler's bunker to receive his commission as C-in-C. German Air Force in succession to Goering, who had fallen into complete disfavour by his endeavour to take over control from Hitler a few days earlier.

MARRIED NIGHT BEFORE DEATH

Hitler also told Greim of his plans for suicide and the destruction of his body and that of Eva Braun. He gave poison tablets to Greim and Reitsch (Hannah Reitsch, dare-devil woman pilot, who flew Greim in; she is still alive).

On April 28 the inmates of the bunker heard "with a mixture of incredulity and disgust" of Himmler's approach to the Allies through Sweden.

On April 29 any hope of the effective relief of Berlin had to be abandoned.

On the evening of April 29 Hitler married Eva Braun, the ceremony being performed in the bunker by an official from the Propaganda Ministry.

Eva Braun may have suggested the marriage, for she had apparently always wished for the peculiar glory of dying with Hitler, says the report, and she had used her influence to persuade him to die in Berlin.

After the ceremony the couple shook hands with all present in the bunker and retired to their suite with Hitler's secretary.

It was about this time that Hitler had his Alsatian dog destroyed.

SHOOK HANDS, WENT TO DIE

At about 2.30 a.m. on April 30 Hitler said good-bye to about 20 people.

On the same day, at about 2.30 p.m., orders were sent to the Transport Office requiring the immediate dispatch to the bunker of 200 litres of petrol.

At about the same time Hitler and Eva Braun made their last appearance alive. They went round the bunker and shook hands with their immediate entourage and retired to their own apartments, where they both committed suicide.

The bodies were taken into the garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels, Bormann, perhaps Stumpfegger and one or two others.

Because of the shelling the party withdrew to shelter and a petrol-soaked and lighted rag was thrown on the bodies which at once caught fire.

The party stood to attention, gave the Nazi salute—and retired.

Adoep Hitler

Harphay

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LONDON, ENGLAND

DAILY HERALD
London, England
November 2, 1945

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Adolph Hitler

Text of ~~X~~ British Report on Hitler

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (Reuter)—The text of the statement on the evidence of Hitler's death, released tonight at the headquarters of the Allied Control Council, British Echelon, follows:

Available evidence sifted by British intelligence and based largely on eyewitnesses' accounts shows—as conclusively as possible without bodies—that Hitler and Eva Braun died shortly after 2:30 on April 30, 1945, in a bunker of the Reich Chancellery, their bodies being burned just outside the bunker.

Hitler's original intention had been to fly to Berchtesgaden on April 20 and from there continue the struggle. When that day came he postponed his departure.

On April 22, at about 4:30 P. M., he held a staff conference, at which he made it clear to his advisers that he considered the war was lost and that he intended to remain in Berlin to the last in defense of the capital. If Berlin fell he would die there.

Had Nervous Prostration

It is clear that Hitler at that time suffered from an attack of nervous prostration, during which he blamed everyone but himself for the failure of Germany to win the war. His advisers, both military and civil, endeavored to persuade Hitler to change his mind and leave Berlin. This was of no avail.

Dr. Goebbels took the same decision and with Martin Bormann, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger, Hitler's surgeon, and others of the personal staff remained behind to the end, while the generals returned to their new headquarters. Hitler's breakdown on April 22 was the beginning of his end. From that time he never left the bunker, surrounded no longer by soldiers but by his "family circle," those officers responsible directly to him for the defense of Berlin.

His state of mind was reported by all who saw him to have been very much calmer after the crisis on April 22. He had made his decision.

He even gained confidence as to the outcome of the Battle of

Berlin. Every now and again, however, his calm was interrupted by tantrums when he recalled old treacheries and found new ones.

His physical health, on the contrary, was poor. The nervous strain, unhealthy living conditions and eccentric hours told on him. Apart from the reported trembling of the hands, from which he had suffered for some time, and his general decrepitude he was as normal as ever in his mind.

On the night of April 23-24 Hitler was visited by Speer [presumably Albert Speer, Minister of Armaments], to whom he disclosed that he had made all plans for his suicide and for the complete destruction of his body by burning. About the same time Himmler sent Gebhardt, his personal doctor, to Hitler in order to persuade him to leave Berlin before it was too late, but Hitler rejected this.

Visited by von Greim

On the evening of April 26 Field Marshal Ritter von Greim reported to Hitler's bunker to receive his commission as Commander in Chief, German Air Force, in succession to Goering, the latter having fallen into complete disfavor by his endeavor to take over control from Hitler a few days earlier. Hitler informed Greim, as he had Speer, that he had made all arrangements for the destruction of his body and that of Eva Braun, so that they would not fall into enemy hands and that "nothing recognizable remains."

He gave Greim and Reitsch [not otherwise identified] poison capsules which the former has since used. Such capsules had already been issued to all in the bunker.

On April 28 the inmates of the bunker heard with a mixture of incredulity and disgust of Himmler's approach to the Allies through Sweden.

During the previous three days the Battle of Berlin had been drawing nearer the center of the city. Shells were falling round the bunker and in the early hours

of April 29 it was reported that Russian tanks had broken into the Potsdamer Platz.

Orders Air Attack

Hitler then ordered Greim to return to Rechlin to mount a Luftwaffe attack in support of Wenck's Twelfth German Army, which was reported also to be within shelling distance of the Potsdamer Platz. In fact it was not, but this was probably not known at the time.

Greim, with Reitsch, took off from the Charlottenburger Chaussee in an Arado 96, which had been flown in to collect them. Later on, April 29, any hope of effective relief of Berlin by Wenck's army had to be abandoned. Captured telegrams sent to Admiral Doenitz at the time disclose hysterical recrimination of despair.

On the evening of April 29 Hitler married Eva Braun, the ceremony being performed by an official from the Propaganda Ministry in a small conference room in the bunker. Eva Braun may have suggested the marriage, for she had apparently always wished for the peculiar glory of dying with Hitler and had used her influence to persuade him to die in Berlin.

Suicide Talk at Marriage Feast

After the ceremony the newly-married pair shook hands with all present in the bunker and retired to their suite with Hitler's secretary for a marriage feast. According to her, the conversation, which had been confined to suicide, was so oppressive that she had to leave. It was about this time that Hitler had his Alsatian dog destroyed.

At about 2:30 A. M. on April 30 Hitler said good-by to about twenty people, about ten of them women, whom he had summoned from the other bunkers in the old and new Chancelleries. He shook hands with the women and spoke to most of them.

On the same day at about 2:30 P. M., though the exact time is uncertain, orders were sent to the transport office requiring the immediate dispatch to the bunker of 200 liters of petrol. Be-

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*Was it all a fake?
This is the evidence*
**HITLER—
THE FACTS**

Enter Dr. Stumpfegger

Adolph Hitler
Six weeks ago Leslie Randall, Evening Standard chief reporter in Europe, was sent to make the most thorough investigation possible into the question which is puzzling the world: Is Adolf Hitler alive or dead?

Since then he has travelled hundreds of miles in Germany, Belgium, Holland and France. He has interviewed scores of people in quest of the truth.

Here he presents all the available evidence in full. It has been carefully checked. It is not conclusive, but it definitely opens a new line of possibility. Hitler may still be alive: the man who died in the Chancellery may have been a double.

It may, in fact, have been another Rouse case, with a man murdered and burned to conceal his identity.

BERLIN, Tuesday

In Hitler's private air raid shelter in the grounds of the Berlin Chancellery right up to the time when the Russians encircled the building, there was a man who was dressed like Hitler, who looked like Hitler, and was accepted as Hitler by those who saw him. He was last seen alive at 2.30 a.m., May 1.

He was a ghastly wreck of a man whose left arm shook convulsively, who was so heavily doped that he was not in possession of his faculties. If this drug-stupified creature was in fact the Fuehrer, there can be no reasonable doubt that Adolf Hitler is dead.

But there is more than a possibility that this man may not have been Hitler. The new evidence which I will set out at length indicates that there are grounds for suspicion that this man was a "double" of the Fuehrer who was paraded for inspection and then with a woman resembling Eva Braun, was murdered in cold blood so that the world would think Adolf Hitler dead.

'SILK STRING' OPERATION

A man of whom little has been heard before looms large in the strange story I will unfold. He is Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger, lieutenant-colonel in the S.S. Medical Corps, who was appointed Hitler's surgeon towards the end of last year.

Stumpfegger was a specialist in what he called the "silk string" operation—an operation to induce paralysis of a limb. Before his appointment as the Fuehrer's surgeon he had been experimenting on prisoners in the notorious concentration camp at Ravensbruck, near Berlin, studying the treatment of certain forms of paralysis.

He made surgical operations on helpless prisoners to induce a condition of paralysis and then subjected them to another operation to discover if he could cure them.

This was discovered a short while ago by British Intelligence officers who are investigating these atrocities with a view to collecting evidence against Stumpfegger as a war criminal.

Towards the end of March, Stumpfegger had all the special equipment for his silk string operations packed up and sent to the Chancellery. It has since been established he also had a complete operating theatre installed there.

ODD CIRCUMSTANCES

The question that now arises is: Was the semi-paralysed man last seen in Hitler's private air raid

(Continued on PAGE FOUR)

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THE EVENING STANDARD
London, England
9-14-45

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now making as the release of manual skill to the factories.

▲ The University of London, however, has its special trials to bear. It will take £250,000 to restore the air raid damage inflicted on University College. When the Ministry of Information will vacate the central University block in Bloomsbury is still unspecified.

NEW LIGHT ON THE GREAT 'IS HITLER DEAD OR ALIVE?' MYSTERY

WOMAN TELLS OF SILENT FAREWELL IN RAID SHELTER

Secret of Eva Braun and an X-ray

(Continued from PAGE ONE)

shelter at 2.30 a.m. on May 1 a "stand in" for the Fuehrer, who had been subjected to one of Stumpfeffer's silk string operations?

The circumstances in which he made his appearance are, to say the least of it, strange. The battle of Berlin was drawing to a close. (The Russians captured the Chancellery the following day.)

The bombardment had been so heavy for nearly a week that a few of the women who had been staying in the main Chancellery building had been taken every night to greater safety in Hitler's private shelter.

Then at half-past two in the morning they were told the Fuehrer wanted to say good-bye to them. They were surprised because none of them had seen Hitler for days and they thought he had gone. They were lined up in a room near Hitler's private suite.

Someone announced "The Fuehrer" and escorted by Stumpfeffer in a white surgeon's robe, in came the doped, half-paralyzed creature. He extended a limp hand to each woman in turn, then went out of the room back into Hitler's suite.

The most remarkable thing about this remarkable scene is that the man did not speak a word.

Woman spoke—but got no answer

Although he is supposed to have expressed a wish to say good-bye, he did not address one of the women, and did not reply when they spoke to him.

One woman said: "My Fuehrer, we still hope all will be well and that Germany will yet win the war." But there was no answer. The man just moved on for the next handshake.

I cannot give the name of the woman who described this scene to me. Before she would speak I had to give my word not to disclose her identity. She is living in the Russian-occupied area and is terrified of being taken into custody for interminable interrogation. But I am convinced she was speaking the truth.

I searched her out because I knew she was one of the few living people who could tell the story of those last hours in the Chancellery. Of much else she told me I have since had full corroboration.

I questioned her closely on whether this doped automaton might not have been a double of Hitler. "Oh, no," she replied, "I am sure it was the Fuehrer, but he

was greatly changed. It was obvious he was drugged. His eyes were glazed and he could not look straight at you. His mind was far away. He was not with us. But it was the Fuehrer all the same."

Nothing can shake this woman's conviction that Hitler is dead. Others who were present at this strange farewell scene, are also convinced that this speechless wreck of a man was Hitler.

There were some ten women present. One of them was Goebbels's wife. She was weeping. When Hitler, or the man who was supposed to be Hitler, had left the room one of the women put her arms around Frau Goebbels and asked her what was the matter. The sobbing reply was: "I can't stand it. Two of my little ones have been put to death and now the other two must die."

When the Russians captured the Chancellery the next day and went into Hitler's private shelter they found there the bodies of Frau Goebbels and her four children. All had died from poison.

Burned bodies of man and woman

If it was a bogus Hitler who was brought into the room for the farewell ceremony, Frau Goebbels might have been a party to the deception, but it is hardly conceivable that any of the other women would have been let into the secret.

If this was a fake Hitler, it is obvious that the farewell ceremony was stage-managed so that the women present would be prepared for the news that Hitler had committed suicide, would accept it without question and corroborate the evidence of Hitler's death. If this was the intention, it was highly successful.

You must judge for yourself if such a deception could have been practised successfully on these women, who included the cook and other members of Hitler's domestic staff.

There can be no doubt that after the farewell ceremony a man and a woman died by shooting in a private suite, and that the bodies were afterwards carried out into the Chancellery grounds and set on fire with petrol.

Bloodstains are still there

Hitler's private suite consisted of three rooms and two bathrooms. There was Eva Braun's bedroom, an adjoining sitting-room and Hitler's bedroom, all intercommunicating.

You can still see the bloodstains

at the head of Eva Braun's bed and on the couch in the sitting-room.

The question is: Were the man and woman who were shot Hitler and Eva Braun or were they two doubles who were murdered and burned as part of an elaborate escape plot?

The device of burning a body and arranging circumstantial evidence that will lead to a false identification is one with which all students of crime are familiar. Rouse and Furnace are two names which will be recalled in this connection.

In such cases evidence of identification is all-important. What is the evidence in the case of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun? Two witnesses have been produced in the British and American zones of occupied Germany.

One is a German policeman, Hermann Harnau, who says that at 6.30 p.m., May 1, he "came across" the bodies of Hitler and Eva Braun lying burning in the open air in the Chancellery grounds. Both were "clearly recognisable" although partly consumed by fire. He recognised Hitler by his moustache and Eva Braun by her suede shoes. Such is Harnau's story.

Witness describes bonfire

There were five empty jerricans by the bodies. A jerrican contains four and a half gallons of petrol. We are asked to believe that the flames did not burn the famous Hitler moustache.

On the face of it that appears absurd. If it is true it is remarkable as the only explanation would seem to be that care must have been taken to avoid burning the face. If the body was in fact that of a double of Hitler, the object of this would be obvious.

The second witness, who was found in the American zone, is Erich Kempka, described as Hitler's chauffeur.

He says he actually carried Eva Braun's body out of the shelter. With Hitler's it was placed in a shallow pit. Five cans of petrol were poured over the bodies; then they were set alight.

With him at the bonfire were Goebbels and Martin Bormann. They all stood to attention and gave the final Hitler salute.

I find that beyond all doubt Erich Kempka was in the Chancellery up to the night of May 1. And there is almost no one who would be better able to identify Hitler.

Much more than a chauffeur

But there is reason to be suspicious of anything Kempka says. It does not appear to have been known at the time he told his story, but Kempka was much more than Hitler's chauffeur.

He drove Hitler's car on important occasions, but he was actually a high ranking S.S. officer and commander of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard.

If there was a plot for Hitler to escape he would have been in it. From the first the Russians have been suspicious that there was such a plot. That is why they were so reluctant to accept the Hitler death story.

"We know that Hitler had doubles," one of their Government spokesmen here in Berlin said to me. "I assure you quite definitely we have not found Hitler's body."

Major Feodor Platonov, a Russian officer who is now commandant of the Berlin sector, which includes the Chancellery, and who led the first Russian troops to enter the building to the spot where a charred body supposed to be Hitler's was found, said:

"The body was not that of Hitler. It was that of a double. Let me say quite frankly that here in Berlin many people are saying the Russians have positive proof that Hitler is dead, but for reasons only known to themselves prefer to suppress the evidence and encourage reports that Hitler escaped."

Two witnesses who vanished

These suspicions have arisen because two witnesses—Frau Kate Heusermann and a man named Echman—who claim to have identified Hitler and Eva Braun by their teeth were taken away from Berlin by the Russians as long ago as May 13 and have never been seen or heard of since.

At least one other important witness—a man named Henschel, who was an electrician in Hitler's private air raid shelter—has disappeared since the Russians took him away for interrogation.

The Russians did make every effort to establish the identity of the charred bodies by their teeth. They sought out Professor von Eicken, world famous German ear, nose and throat specialist, who attended Hitler many times. Professor von Eicken told me: "The Russians came to me and said: 'You often looked into Hitler's mouth. You must be able to identify him by his teeth.' I explained that I had never paid any attention to Hitler's teeth. They

insisted and insisted. In the end I had to tell them, 'I tell you I am a throat specialist, not a dentist.'"

On May 9 a Russian colonel and a woman in the Russian secret service went to the consulting room of Dr. Hugo Blaske, Hitler's dentist. They found that Blaske had fled to Berchtesgaden before the fall of Berlin and his practice had been taken over by Dr. Feodor Bruck.

Let me tell what happened in the words of Dr. Bruck. "The Russians said they must find someone who could identify Hitler by his teeth. I told them Frau Heusermann, who was Blaske's secretary, would be able to do that. They went to her house and drove her to the Russian H.Q. in Berlin."

"When she came back she told me she had definitely identified Hitler by his teeth because of two distinguishing features—an incomplete bridge on the lower gum and a gold rim on one of the incisors."

Hitler gave her cyanide capsule

"She said she had also identified Eva Braun's teeth by her bridge, which had been made for her only three weeks ago by Echman, Blaske's mechanic."

"Frau Heusermann told me she had been in the Chancellery throughout the battle of Berlin. She last saw Hitler on April 29, when he gave her a cyanide capsule and advised her to use it if the worst happened, but assured her he was still hoping for reinforcements from the north to turn the tide."

"On May 11 the Russians returned and took both Frau Heusermann and Echman to Russian H.Q. When he returned Echman told his wife he definitely identified the bridge he had made only three weeks before for Eva Braun."

"Frau Heusermann told me the Russians had told her she must say nothing until the Russian Press and radio had announced the identification of Hitler. On May 13 the Russians came back and told Frau Heusermann and Echman they were required for another interrogation, which would not take place in Berlin. They were told to pack some clothes."

Russians maintain great secrecy

"The Russians then drove them away and nothing has been seen of either of them since. Frau Echman has been to Russian H.Q. to try to obtain news of her husband, but was told she must not ask questions."

The Russians are being very secretive about the Hitler investigation.

No statement can be obtained from them of their reasons for the prolonged detention of Frau Heusermann and Echman. But it must be assumed that they have grounds for suspicion.

It is interesting to note the supposed identification of Eva Braun was by bridge work made only three weeks before her presumed death. If there was a plot for Hitler and Eva Braun to disappear dental treatment could have been arranged for Eva Braun's double and Echman might, in all innocence, have made a false identification.

Just about that time Stumpfeffer had all the equipment for his silk string operation sent to the Chancellery.

He had an X-ray taken of Eva Braun's face. The X-ray was taken at the Robert Koch Hospital in Berlin to which Stumpfeffer was attached after his appointment as the Fuehrer's surgeon.

'X-ray someone at Chancellery'

Here, when not with Hitler at the Chancellery, he worked in close association with the head of the hospital, Professor Corbrandt, Germany's leading plastic surgeon.

Stumpfeffer was rather mysterious about the Eva Braun X-ray. He first telephoned one of his close friends, a doctor in the S.S. Medical Corps, Fritz Fischer, and asked him if he could arrange to X-ray "someone at the Chancellery."

Fischer said yes he could. Fischer had been a surgeon in the German army, and lost his right arm when serving with one of the panzer divisions caught in the Falaise Gap.

Fischer (he has since been arrested by British Intelligence officers) told me: "The next time I saw Stumpfeffer he said to me, 'I couldn't tell you over the telephone, but it is Eva Braun who is to be X-rayed.' I never took the X-ray."

"I gathered from Stumpfeffer it had been decided I was too inexperienced. On May 27 Stumpfeffer took Eva Braun and a woman who appears to have been Eva Braun's sister to the Luftwaffe Hospital in the great air raid shelter near the Berlin Zoo."

"There was no one there at the time who could take an X-ray. Stumpfeffer, the two women and Major Weidemann, medical officer in charge of the Luftwaffe

Hospital then went to the X-ray department of the Robert Koch Hospital.

"Unless anxious to keep the X-raying of Eva Braun as quiet as possible it is difficult to understand why Stumpfeffer went about it in this way. Although he was Hitler's surgeon and was himself attached to the Robert Koch Hospital he made no appointment for Eva Braun."

Nothing was said to the head of the X-ray department, Eva Braun was X-rayed in routine way, and it would never have come to light if I had not made special inquiries at the hospital. A girl assistant, Crestina Culmsee, took the X-ray pictures.

She said: "The name Eva Braun meant nothing to me at the time. Those days we Germans were not allowed to hear about her. I wrote down her name and asked her what her complaint was, because I also have to enter this up in the book. She replied 'Lumbago'. She seemed happy and vivacious. She certainly did not look ill."

Both she and the woman with her were very smartly dressed. I was told to take two X-ray pictures—one of the upper part of the face and one of the lower part of the body. I remember the X-ray showed nothing that would cause ill-health.

A surprising oversight

"Next day Major Weidemann came back and took away the pictures."

German doctors told me certain types of lumbago may be caused by infection of sinus and that X-ray of the upper part of the face would be essential for diagnosis.

"But they say that the teeth are often the seat of the trouble and they think it is surprising that if Eva Braun did in fact have lumbago no X-ray of her teeth was ordered."

When I questioned Professor Gohrbrandt, he agreed that X-ray photographs of the patient's face might be useful to a plastic surgeon who was asked to perform an operation to change appearance.

He also said: "Officers of the American Intelligence Service seemed to have suspected I might have performed such an operation on Hitler. They questioned me very closely about it, but it is not true. Nor have I changed Eva Braun's

face. I did not even know she had been X-rayed here in this hospital. Stumpfeffer never told me about it."

Their marriage—another puzzle

Eva Braun is a curious figure in the great Hitler story and Hitler mystery. Here is the story of her marriage to Hitler on April 28. Who performed the ceremony? Who was present? No one knows. Only documentary evidence are some entries in diaries of Hitler's aides.

These, of course, are no proof at all that the marriage took place. Everyone in the Chancellery heard on April 28 that Hitler had married Eva Braun. As the woman whose name I cannot give put it, "The word went round."

No one seems to have been given any details. And no one seems to have actually seen Eva Braun. A few days before there was a marriage in the air-raid shelter in the main Chancellery building with a big crowd present. But the Hitler-Eva Braun marriage, if it ever took place, was a secretive affair.

Either Eva Braun or a double of Eva Braun designed to become the charred woman's body must have been in Hitler's shelter in the last days. Why did Eva Braun never show herself to the other women there? If by then only a fake Hitler and a fake Eva Braun were in the shelter the explanation is obvious.

An opportune announcement

A heavily doped, speechless double dressed in Hitler's distinctive uniform, with Hitler's moustache and Hitler's lock of hair, might be passed off as the Fuehrer, but it would have been impossible for any other woman to be masquerading successfully as Eva Braun.

The bogus Eva Braun would have to be kept out of the way.

But something would then have to be done to give credence to the pretence. Eva Braun was still in the shelter. What could have been better than an announcement of her marriage to Hitler? The very thing to get everybody talking and making entries in their diaries!

I have now set out all the ground for suspicion.

Randall's second report on the evidence will be printed to-morrow.

Is the Fuehrer alive or dead? More light on the great mystery

HITLER TO DOCTOR: 'GO AWAY YOU'LL DRUG ME!'

BERLIN, Wednesday

There may have been an elaborate plot to cover up the disappearance of Hitler and Eva Braun. If there was such a plot Stumpfegger would principally be responsible for carrying it out, and it involved cold-blooded murder of a man and woman chosen to "double" Hitler and Eva Braun.

Stumpfegger's record shows him as a man without the slightest regard for human life. He was about 35, a Bavarian, and was brought up in the same village as Himmler.

When Stumpfegger qualified as a surgeon Himmler procured him rapid promotion in the S.S. Medical Corps, and in 1942 sent him to Ravensbruck concentration camp to carry out medical experiments on prisoners there. Appalling losses to the German Army from gangrene during the first winter campaign in Russia was considered justification for excruciatingly painful experiments on living people.

Hitler and Himmler first gave orders that such experiments were to be carried out on men professional criminals under sentence of death. Later permission was given for experiments on women political prisoners, of whom there were at one time 60,000 at Ravensbruck. The tale of horrors perpetrated in the concentration camp would fill volumes. Prisoners selected for medical experiments were known as "the rabbits."

His paralysis experiments

It was on some of these unfortunates that Stumpfegger practised his operation for inducing paralysis.

Some of the doctors who worked under him have been arrested in the British zone and are now in prison awaiting trial as war criminals. Towards the end of 1944 Dr. Brandt, who for some years has been the Fuehrer's surgeon, was put in charge of Germany's health services.

It was Himmler who introduced Stumpfegger to Hitler and procured him his post at the Chancellery. Stumpfegger had neither the qualifications nor experience to justify his appointment as Hitler's surgeon.

His appointment can be explained only on the ground that Himmler wanted as Hitler's surgeon a man on whom he could rely absolutely. Hitler's physician was Dr. Morrell, a gross, self-indulgent man weighing nearly 20 stone. He dosed the Fuehrer with vitamin pills.

Top men in German medical profession called him a "business

man's doctor," for he owned two factories producing vitamin medicines. He had a lucrative private practice and is reputed to have amassed a great fortune.

He got out of Berlin before the Russians encircled the city. His own story is he was sacked. He says Hitler was afraid he would be drugged and taken away and yelled at him, "You think I am crazy. You will try to give me morphine. Get out of here."

During the last days of the battle of Berlin, Stumpfegger was the only medical man attending Hitler. Even those who detested him conceded that he was not lacking in courage. Stumpfegger often vowed to his friends that he would stay with the Fuehrer to the end and share his fate, whatever it might be.

Episode

in a tunnel

But after the two bodies had been carried out of the air raid shelter and burned Stumpfegger made a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines and escape.

He, with many others, waited until dark, and then dashed out of the Chancellery into the entrance of the underground railway in the square outside. Among those who were with him were Kempka, commander of Hitler's personal bodyguard, and, if my information is correct, Martin Bormann.

They walked along the rails as far as Friedrichstrasse station, where a tunnel dips sharply to go under the Spree canal.

Here everyone was saying the Russians were going to blow up the tunnel and flood this section of the line. Above them the battle was raging. There were some German armoured cars near Friedrichstrasse station. It was decided that the women who were with them should remain underground while the men made a sally with the armoured cars to rush Weidammer bridge over the canal.

After a long wait one of the women went up to the street level, where shells were bursting, and found Kempka there. He told her an attempt to rush the bridge had failed. One of the armoured cars had been blown up. Bormann had been killed and Stumpfegger so badly wounded there was no hope he would survive.

His great fear of cancer

Kempka and the women made their way to a packed air raid shelter, where Kempka got out of his uniform and changed into civilian clothes. It appears he must have been able to make his way to Bavaria, where, when he was picked up by the Americans, he modestly described himself as Hitler's chauffeur and told his story of the Fuehrer's death.

I have tried to reach a definite conclusion whether there was or was not a Hitler escape plot involving the substitution of a double to play the part of the Fuehrer. The vital questions are: What was the truth about Hitler's health?

What is the last date on which Hitler (not a possible double) is known to have been in the private air raid shelter?

What is the last date on which Hitler could have got away from Berlin?

The best and most reliable testimony about Hitler's physical condition is that of Professor von Eicken, world famous figure in medicine, who tells me up to December 30 last, when he last

saw him, Hitler was a perfectly healthy man.

The professor was first called in to see Hitler in 1935 when it was believed he had cancer of the throat.

Of that visit the professor said to me:

"Hitler's voice had become very hoarse. He had made up his mind that he had cancer. The doctors attending him had been unable to make an accurate diagnosis because it was peculiarly difficult to look down his throat and they could not bring themselves to handle him sufficiently firmly. As soon as I got a clear view down his throat I could see at once that the obstruction was not malignant."

"I told him there was nothing seriously wrong with him, and that a simple minor operation was all that was required. He thought I was keeping the truth from him. He shouted at me, 'There is no need to treat me like a private patient who must be consoled.'"

"After I had assured him I was keeping nothing from him he calmed and agreed to undergo the operation. I performed this three days later. It was completely successful."

"I gave him a local anaesthetic. Hitler said it made him feel quite drunk. He never took alcohol except an occasional tiny glass of brandy. After the operation Hitler slept for 22½ hours, which was quite astonishing."

Next—fear for his ears

The professor did not see Hitler again until after the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944. He was called in because it was feared the bomb explosion had caused a permanent injury to the ear drums, but the professor found that this was not so, and after three or four weeks Hitler had fully recovered.

The next time he saw him was last winter, when he was summoned to Hitler's underground command post in East Prussia because the Fuehrer's throat was troubling him once more.

"I had to tell him," the professor said, "that all he had got was a sore throat because he had been staying in his shelter all the time and had not been getting enough fresh air."

Up to April this year it appears that Hitler continued to be in good health and to be astonishingly optimistic about Germany's chances of winning the war.

Dr. Fischer often went to see Stumpfegger in his rooms at the Chancellery and he says Stumpfegger never gave any indication that he was at all concerned about Hitler's health.

'I know positively we shall win'

Dr. Fischer, who left Berlin at the beginning of April, said to me: "When I called on Stumpfegger I used to talk to him about Germany's hopeless position. As a soldier back from the front I knew the war was lost. But Stumpfegger would not believe me. He would say: 'I am not a member of the General Staff. I know nothing about strategy. But every time I see the Fuehrer I know positively we shall win the war.'"

There is, however, mass testimony that during April Hitler began to crack up. He became more stooping every day. The affliction of his left arm became more and more pronounced. So many people who knew him well tell the same story of the ageing and broken Fuehrer that it does not seem credible they were all lying, or that they could have been deceived by a Hitler double.

A walking-on part for a bogus Hitler is possible enough, but a bogus Hitler presiding at con-

REPORT No. 2

Leslie Randall, Evening Standard chief reporter in Europe, to-day continues the report of his six-week investigation—in Germany, Belgium, Holland and France—into the great mystery, "Is Adolf Hitler alive or dead?"

In his first report, published yesterday, he told of the entry of Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger, of the S.S. medical corps, into the drama and of a farewell scene in the air-raid shelter at Hitler's Chancellery just before Hitler and Eva Braun

are supposed to have died.

At that farewell a man who was dressed like Hitler, and looked like Hitler, but whose left arm quivered convulsively and who appeared to be doped, shook hands with a dozen or so women, Frau Goebbels among them.

But he spoke no word... even when spoken to. And the question, "Was it Hitler, or a double put there to help out a Hitler escape plot?" remains unanswered.

There is support for believing either way.

ferences of service chiefs strains the imagination too much.

According to information which the British intelligence service regard as authentic, on or about April 24 Hitler at last began to realise the game was up. He was urged to leave Berlin while there was yet time. He refused.

'Phone summons by night

Looking at all their evidence, British intelligence are strongly inclined to the view that Hitler must be dead.

The opinion has been expressed to me that there is just a faint possibility that, against his orders and wishes, he was drugged and carried off at the last moment. Dr. Fischer tells me that on the night of April 26 he was summoned by telephone to the house of Professor Gebhardt, near Ravensbruck. Gebhardt is a lieutenant-general in the S.S. Medical Corps and Stumpfegger was his right-hand man. Fischer says that Gebhardt was very drunk.

Gebhardt, according to Fischer, said the position was very serious. He and Himmler had just come to Berlin. They had tried to persuade Hitler to leave with them but had failed. The Fuehrer was a broken man. He was no longer himself.

"Gebhardt," said Fischer, "told me he had left Stumpfegger with orders that the Fuehrer was not to fall into the hands of his enemies alive."

"Stumpfegger had said, 'If I have to give the Fuehrer a lethal injection what should I do? Must I give one to myself?' Gebhardt had replied, 'I do not know. Such a thing has never happened before in history. You must decide for yourself.'"

Up to what date could Hitler have got away? Escape airplanes were being flown from Gatow, some eight miles from the heart of Ber-

lin. The last German aircraft left mid-day April 27, and the Russians captured the airfield at 2 p.m.

But Hitler could have got away later than that. He had a take-off strip almost on the doorstep of the Chancellery.

This was the Charlottenburger Chaussee, a broad highway where the Allied victory parades have been held.

It is impossible to fix the exact last day when an airplane could have taken off from there, but possibly it was as late as April 30. But by May 1 the road was cratered and under shell fire.

If a dooped broken-down man in the Chancellery at 2.30 a.m. May 1 was in fact Hitler, there was then no escape for him.

There was nothing for him to do but blow his brains out. What was the earliest date on which a bogus Hitler could have been substituted for the Fuehrer? April 29—if the possibility of a bogus Hitler playing a speaking part is excluded.

'Bowed and almost unrecognisable'

On this date General Weidling, commander of the Berlin garrison, had a long session with Hitler on the defence of the city. He says Hitler was then bowed and shaky and "almost unrecognisable." Summing up all the evidence it seems to me that the suspicious aspect of the case of Adolf Hitler is obviousness of the clues.

The farewell appearance, the bloodstains, the charred bodies, the empty petrol cans—all these seem to bear the hallmark of careful stage management.

But after six weeks of investigation I can come to no definite conclusion except that in all probability the great Hitler mystery will be a mystery for all time.

COOK'S COLUMN 'Take firm measures against any Jap obstinacy'

As the formal surrender of Singapore and all Japanese forces in the area was signed today, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in South-east Asia, warned the Japs that any measures could be taken if they showed any obstinacy or imprudence.

The ceremony took place in the meeting hall of the Singapore.

When Lord Louis Mountbatten signed the formal surrender of Singapore, he said that the Allied Commander in South-east Asia, Lord Louis Mountbatten, was confident that the Japs would accept the terms of the surrender.

He said that the Japs had shown a willingness to accept the terms of the surrender, but that he would take firm measures against any Jap obstinacy.

DO NOT STOP

The Japanese army in the area of Singapore was ordered to accept the terms of the surrender. The Japanese army in the area of Singapore was ordered to accept the terms of the surrender.

The Japanese army in the area of Singapore was ordered to accept the terms of the surrender. The Japanese army in the area of Singapore was ordered to accept the terms of the surrender.

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 Mr. Hendon _____
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 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

False Papers Jail Brother of Hitler

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).
 Alois Hitler, Hitler's half-brother,
 who used to own a much-frequent-
 ed cafe in Berlin, has been ar-
 rested and handed over to the
 British authorities after being
 found in possession of false iden-
 tification papers, Hamburg radio
 reported tonight.

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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Adolph Belief Expressed Hitler May Be in Argentine

By the Associated Press.

CAMP LEE, Va., Aug. 22.—Stanley Ross, who has tracked Nazi spies into the jungles of Brazil and Venezuela and was the only American member of Argentina's pro-Allied underground organization, believes it quite possible that Hitler and Eva

Braun may be in hiding in the Argentine.

"Last September we in the underground learned that the Nazis had prepared from 410 to 500 hiding places in Argentina for key Nazi leaders," Mr. Ross said in an interview here. "They had even arranged to obtain Argentine citizenship for some of them to forestall Allied attempt at extradition."

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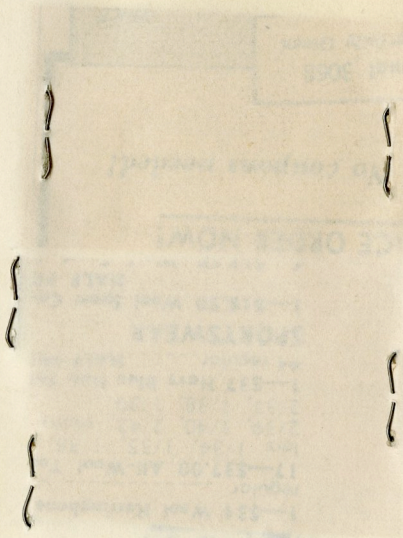
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NEWS CHRONICLE, Tuesday, July 24, 1945

Bishop knew in 1942 of plot to kill Hitler two years later

NEWS CHRONICLE REPORTER

TWO years and seven weeks before the attempt to kill Hitler with a bomb at Munich on July 20, 1944, the names, ranks, titles and even addresses of those who made the attempt and paid with their lives, were in the hands of the British Government, locked away in a safe at the Foreign Office.

Only one other man in Britain knew the details of the plot. He was 62-year-old the Right Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, Bishop of Chichester.

It was he who met some of the men, who two years later were to try to kill Hitler with a bomb. He met Dietrich Bonhoeffer, German pastor, who risked his life to get to Sweden and tell the bishop of the attempt that was to be made.

This is how the bishop, whose death would have been certain had the Nazis known he had the names on him, told me the story last night.

Escaped

"In May, 1942, I was in Stockholm, lecturing for the Ministry of Information and trying to contact members of the clergy who were anti-Hitler.

"One day I heard that Bonhoeffer, whom I had met in London nine years before, had escaped from Germany and wanted to see me.

He walked into my room and said calmly: 'We are going to try and kill Hitler. Here are all the names. You know I am anti-Nazi, but I care nothing for myself.

"But I want you to go back to the British Government with these names and ask them to promise that the men who kill Hitler shall not be treated as ordinary Hitlerites and should be allowed to make reasonable peace terms."

List handed over

"I brought the list back to England and took it to the Foreign Secretary," the bishop went on. "I asked that the men on the list should be regarded favourably, and that the British Government should issue a statement saying that if Hitler was murdered those responsible would not be treated by us as Nazis.

"The Government's attitude was very reserved and nothing was done," he added.

All the names on the list were those who two years later actually did try to kill Hitler. There was Col.-Gen. Beck, Field-Marshal von Witzleben, Lt.-Gen. Paul von Hase, Col.-Gen. Hoepfer and the rest.

The bishop told me that he had every hope that the plot would succeed.

"Nothing would have pleased me more than to have heard that he and his whole bunch had been blown sky high," he said. "And I say that as a bishop and a devout Christian.

"Had the British Government let it be known that they would look favourably on those who attempted Hitler's life, I am sure the attempt would have been made earlier—and would probably have succeeded.

Support of high-ups

"When I saw Bonhoeffer, he told me that he had the full support of the anti-Nazi members of the Church and of many high-ups in the German Army. Many people at the German radio stations and in the Civil Services were also involved."

But Bonhoeffer paid with his life. He and his brother were arrested by the S.S.

The brothers were taken to a concentration camp and there murdered a fortnight before the camp was overrun by the Americans.

The Bishop of Chichester is to hold a memorial service to the brothers at Holy Trinity Church, Kingsway, on Friday.

Adolph Hitler

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out three possible Parliaments based on what he calls "a combination of constituency trends and cross-sections of the canvases in certain constituencies balanced by the probable effect of the split vote."

His researches show that if the seats in the new House are distributed in the same proportions among the parties as the popular vote is divided amongst them the new Parliament should be composed roughly like this:

Labour	315
Conservatives and Unionists	260
Liberals	40
Others	25
Total	640

The position is not quite so simple as this, however, he points out, as the House never reflects the poll accurately.

There is always a bias in favour of the Tories owing to the split vote. This bias has been scientifically examined over the last five or six elections by my celebrated namesake, R. W. G. Mackay in

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Hitler's Fate Still Mystery to Army Says Ike's Aide

By HENRY WALES

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (CTPS)—Gen. Lucius Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy here, told Senator Pepper (D.), of Florida, and seven Congressmen from the House Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee that the United States Army does not know whether Hitler is alive or dead.

Although the Russians have repeatedly magnified the mystery concerning the Fuehrer's fate, this marks the first time an American army official has expressed a hint that the Nazi leader may have escaped.

Still Being Sought

Clay stated that the army was searching for five political and war criminals—Hitler, Eva Braun, Bormann, Eva Braun's brother-in-law, and another unidentified person.

The statement followed an assertion by the Archbishop of Berlin, Konrad von Preysing, to a House of Representatives appropriations committee here last week that he has good reason to believe Hitler escaped the chancellery.

Accompanied by Others

The new batch of Congressmen includes Colmer (D.), of Mississippi, Zimmerman (D.), of Missouri, Wolverton (R.), of New Jersey, Hope (R.), of Kansas, Wolcott (R.), of Michigan, Lefevre (R.), of New York, and Simpson (R.), of Illinois. They are accompanied by Marion Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, William Elliott, vice president of the War Production Board, James Farriss of the State Department, Sgt. Ray Malaspina of San Francisco, Calif., and Corp. Clifford Hope, son of the Congressman.

Adolph Hitler

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tween 160 and 180 liters of petrol were collected and deposited in the garden just outside the emergency exit of the bunker.

Farewell Appearance

At about the same time Hitler and Eva Braun made their last appearance alive. They went round the bunker and shook hands with their immediate entourage, and retired to their own apartments, where they both committed suicide, Hitler by shooting himself, apparently through the mouth, Eva Braun apparently by taking poison, though she was supplied with a revolver.

After the suicide the bodies were taken into the garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels, Bormann, perhaps Stumpfegger and one or two others, Hitler wrapped in a blanket, presumably because he was bloody. The bodies were placed side by side in the garden about three yards from the emergency exit of the bunker, and drenched with petrol.

Because of the shelling the party withdrew under the shelter of the emergency exit, and a petrol-soaked and lighted rag was thrown on the bodies, which at once caught fire. The party then stood at attention, gave the Hitler salute and retired.

Probably Broken Before Burial

From then on the evidence is less circumstantial. How often the bodies were resoaked or how long they burned is not known. One witness was informed that they burned until nothing was left; more probable they were charred until they were unrecognizable and the bodies broken up and probably buried.

On the evening of May 1 Bormann sent a telegram to Doenitz informing him that Hitler's will was now in force and that Hitler was dead. This was amplified later by a telegram from Goebbels, which stated that Hitler had died at 3:30 P. M. on the previous day and that his will appointed Doenitz as Reich President, Goebbels as Reich Chancellor, Bormann as Party Minister and Seyss-Inquart as Foreign Minis-

ter. Goebbels added that Bormann was trying to go to Doenitz and inform him of the situation.

CONCLUSION

The above evidence is not complete, but it is positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent. There is no evidence whatever to support any of the theories which have been circulated and which presuppose that Hitler is still alive.

All such stories which have been reported have been investigated and have been found to be baseless; most of them have dissolved at the first touch of fact and some of them have been admitted by their authors to have been pure fabrication.

Nor is it possible to dispose of the existing evidence which is summarized above. It is considered quite impossible that the versions of the various eye-witnesses can represent a concerted cover story; they were all too busy planning their own safety to have been able or disposed to learn an elaborate charade, which they could still maintain after five months of isolation from each other, and under detailed and persistent cross-examination.

Mistaken Identity Doubted

Nor is it considered possible that the witnesses were mistaken in respect of Hitler's body (of the identity of Eva Braun's body, no doubt is considered possible; not being blanketed she was easily recognized).

Such a theory would require that Hitler escaped after 2:30 P. M. on April 30, and that Eva Braun was fobbed off with the corpse of a double which had been secretly introduced. But escape after 2:30 P. M. was almost certainly impossible. Even if it was still possible to fly a training plane from the Charlottenburger Chaussee, there was no pilot to fly it, for Hitler's two pilots were in the bunker on April 30. Both took part in the attempted escape on the night of May 1.

In any case, there is no valid reason for constructing such theories, which are contrary to the only positive evidence and supported by no evidence at all.

MYSTERY OF HITLER IS DEEPENING

New Evidence of Last Hours

From TOM DOWNES

BERLIN, Tuesday.

THE fate of Hitler, Eva Braun, and other Nazi high-ups is still a mystery, and from the persistent stories of their disappearance it would seem that a full investigation by Scotland Yard and American G-men would be worth while.

My investigations have revealed considerable activity at Gatow airfield in a Berlin suburb and mysterious trips to the airport by motor-boat during Nazism's last hours.

Goebbels' housekeeper and governess, still living at his secret retreat on the peninsula jutting out into the tree-girt Greater Wanssee, a huge lake outside Berlin, told me the story.

Here is her diary of events in the last days:

April 20: Frau Goebbels told their six children—five boys and one girl—that as it was Hitler's birthday she would take them to the Reichschancellery to see and congratulate the Fuehrer. A few hours later a telephone call was received at the house saying that the visit to Hitler was impossible.

She Sat Knitting

April 21 and 22: Life at the house was normal. Frau Augusta Behrend, mother-in-law of Goebbels, sat in the garden knitting and reading, and no one appeared to have any anxiety regarding the future.

April 23: It was the birthday of 11-year-old Hilda. Goebbels called and stayed a few hours with his family. In the evening a small car driven by a Secret Service policeman arrived and took away Frau Goebbels her children, and the bare toilet necessities.

April 24: A car took the servants towards Potsdam, but they could not get through and returned the same night.

April 25: Russian reconnaissance planes and fighters began to appear in greater numbers over the area.

April 26: In the evening a Marine officer appeared in the garden and told Frau Behrend to come with him immediately to a motor-boat moored down on the beach. They were going to Gatow Airport on the opposite side of the lake, he said.

Another Journey

Later that night the motor-boat returned to take away four servants, the three remaining Secret Service men and a quantity of vegetables and other food. It too left for the Gatow Airport.

Looking at various pictures of Frau Goebbels I pointed out that in some she had black hair and that in others it was light. Goebbels' housekeeper, Schroter, then made a strange remark. "Now it may be red," she said.

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Adolf Hitler

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London Is Silent On Hitler Rumor

Argentine Minister Doubts Flight Story

LONDON, July 17 (U.P.).—An aura of mystery today surrounded the pre-surrender activities of Nazi U-boat 530 and responsible quarters in London refused to speculate on the possibility that Adolf Hitler and his sweetheart Eva Braun had landed in Argentina until the reports are better authenticated.

A foreign office commentator recalled that the Argentine government issued a statement shortly after the German submarine surrendered recently, saying no political passengers were aboard.

[In Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said last night that the government was alert to the possibility that Hitler and Eva Braun had been landed on the Argentine coast by submarine and had "taken measures, although there is no evidence to support the belief that such landings were made."

["All reports on the matter are suppositions and conjectures without any basis of fact," he said.]

One report, reaching London, said that Hitler and Eva had taken up residence on an immense German-owned estate in Patagonia. Another said that a rubber dingy with several men had been seen heading for the coast several hundred miles south of Mar Del Plata, where the submarine surrendered.

Months ago Argentina pledged not to harbor war criminals, and a source close to the foreign office said Britain expects the pledge to be honored.

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Nazi Sub Chief Denies Hitler and Mistress Fled Aboard U-530

By the Associated Press.

KIEL, Germany, July 21.—Admiral Eberhard Godt, operations chief for the former German Navy underseas fleet, said yesterday the German submarine U-530 which surrendered to Argentina last week, had left "Kiel or a Norwegian port" on March 3 and that neither Adolf Hitler nor Eva Braun was aboard.

The admiral said reports that Hitler and his mistress had been put ashore in Argentina by the U-530 were wild rumors.

"I certainly would have known if the U-530 had been ear-marked for any special mission," Godt said in his first statement to the press since Germany's surrender.

His statement was supported by German Admiral Helmut, a former commander of the cruiser Hipper and chief of small battle units, who said the U-530 was "leaking at the seams" and had been considered unsafe.

Bow Cut Off by U. S. Tanker.

"Surely if Hitler and Eva Braun were going to escape from Germany by submarine it would not have been on the U-530," he said. "Her bow was sheared off by an American tanker on Christmas Day, 1943, when it attacked her off the east side of the Panama Canal. It was very lucky to return to base. It's amazing how she got to Argentina."

Former Commander Heye of the German fleet, Southeast Asia area, said he was convinced Hitler died in Berlin and added:

"If he intended to escape it would have been by air, not by sea.

"He didn't like ships—he even got sick riding on his yacht on the Rhine."

If Hitler hadn't died, Heye said, "I would have heard from him."

Effort to Keep Hitler Myth Alive.

"I do not believe he could have gone away as an unknown man," he added. "I say on my oath as a naval officer that I believe Hitler would not leave Germany."

"The Fuehrer could not live anywhere as Mr. X."

Heye said he believed "there is an organized effort to keep the Hitler myth alive" and that some Germans, especially those in the Hitler youth, hoped he would return someday "when they are worthy of receiving him."

Admiral Godt's latest report to the British showed six German submarines still unaccounted for. He said he believed that no submarines put to sea after the German capitulation, since all were under strict orders from Admiral Doenitz to remain in port and be turned over to the Allies under the surrender terms.

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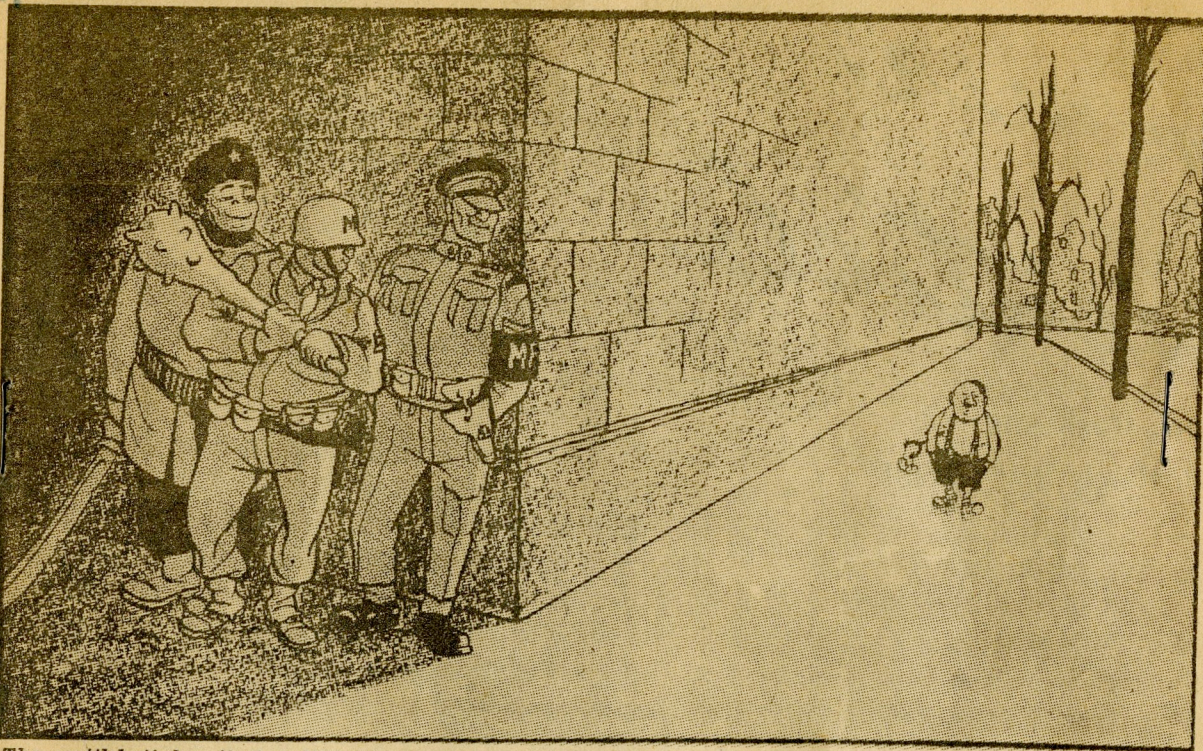
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Suicide of Hitler and Eva Seems to Be Confirmed



The scuttlebutt has it that Hitler and Eva had a son; that their 11th-hour marriage was for the purpose of legitimatizing Der Fuehrer's heir. Giles, in The London Daily Express, perceives a dark future for any such displaced person.

By JACK FLEISCHER United Press Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, July 5—I found overwhelming—if circumstantial—evidence at the German Chancellery today to support the report I heard exactly two weeks ago in Berchtesgaden that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun killed themselves just before Berlin fell to the Russians.

A thoro examination of the Fuehrer's underground bunker behind the Chancellery bore out the story told by a former chauffeur of Hitler, Erich Kempka.

In Hitler's small sitting room I found against the wall a sofa where Kempka said Hitler and Eva shot themselves to death after Hitler ordered their bodies burned so no remains would fall into the hands of the Russians.

CONVINCING PROOF

The most convincing piece of evidence was the bloodstain on the right hand portion of the sofa. It was there, Kempka said, that Eva sat when she put a bullet into her heart. The stains were on the tapestried seat and back, and on the wooden top piece of the right hand sofa arm. Others were on the concrete floor to the right of the sofa.

The stains and the arrangement of the rooms and furnishings in the bunker tallied entirely with the description Kempka gave me.

I saw a shallow, trench-like hole in the garden about eight yards from the entrance to the bunker. There, Kempka said, the bodies of Hitler and Eva were burned after being saturated with gasoline. Five bullet-riddled gasoline cans lay to one side of the bunker entrance.

BODIES NOT VISIBLE

No sign of the remains of bodies were visible in the hole. In the weeks since the reported cremation, innumerable

Russians and other persons have tramped thru the chancellery grounds. The garden also was torn up by shells. Two German workmen from the chancellery with whom I talked today said Kempka was among the last persons at the chancellery then, and "he should know the true story."

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'Poor One at That':

'Hitler Body' That of Double Red Staff Officer Reveals

In Hitler's Air-Raid Shelter, Berlin, July 4 (Reuters).—The charred body found by Soviet officers in this concrete fastness beneath the Reich Chancellery was not that of Hitler, a Russian staff officer told me today as he showed me round this fantastic structure.

"It was a double, and a rather poor one at that," the officer, a member of Marshal Gregori Zhukov's staff said. "We were so convinced that the body left behind was not Hitler's that the experts who examined the body ordered its immediate reinterment in the garden."

The officer added that no trace was found of any body resembling that of Eva Braun, Hitler's supposed wife, who was reported to have died with him.

The story of Hitler's death in this shelter 40 feet below the Chancellery's garden, and the burning of the body in the trench outside—as told by the German Policeman Kernau to the 21st army group—fits in perfectly, however, with the evidence on view here, right down to five petrol cans, all marked with the SS sign, outside the main entrance.

Corroboration is so overwhelming as to be almost suspicious.

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Blood on Hitler's Sofa May Be a Clue

By JACK FLEISCHER

BERLIN, July 4 (UP)—Bloodstains on a sofa in Adolf Hitler's underground Chancellery shelter provided additional evidence that the Nazi fuchier and his mistress-
bride Eva Braun shot themselves.

On June 20, I reported the story told by Eric Kempke, Hitler's personal chauffeur, that Hitler and Eva shot themselves dead on the sofa in the shelter. Kempke said he helped carry Eva's body outside, where she and Hitler were cremated, their bodies soaked in gasoline.

I found today the shallow, trench-like hole where, according to Kempke, the bodies were burned. Nearby where five bullet-riddled gasoline cans which, he had told me at Berchtesgaden, were used to saturate the bodies.

The Chancellery workmen, Alfred Boehm and Hans Krause, confirmed to me that Kempke was one of those at the Chancellery at the end and they said he ought to know the true story.

Boehm and Krause are now working for the Soviets. They are in charge of the Chancellery power house. For the first time, they turned on the electricity today, and it may now be possible to get more evidence of Hitler's death.

I visited the shelter before the lights were turned on. I found, by the light of flashlights and candles, the blood stains on the right hand

side of the sofa, where Kempke said Eva shot herself. There were bloodstains also on the tapestried seat and back and on the wooden top piece of the right-hand sofa arm.

There was no sign of bodies in

the trench where Kempke said Hitler and Eva were cremated. But the bodies may have been removed and hidden. Also innumerable persons have trampled over the spot since April 30, which Kempke named as the suicide day.

LONDON, July 4 (UP)—BBC correspondent Richard Dimbleby reported from Berlin today that the Russians had found a body resembling Adolf Hitler but had decided it was a "bad double."

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Der Fuehrer Still May Be Alive Russian Marshal Warns World

'We Have Not Discovered Any Corpse
 Which Could Be Listed as His' Red Says

BERLIN, June 9.—The great mystery of the whereabouts of Adolf Hitler — dead or alive — deepened today as Soviet Marshal Zhukov warned that the Nazi Fuehrer may not be dead.

"We have not discovered any corpse which could be identified as Hitler's," the Russian military leader said flatly.

Zhukov said that Hitler married Eva Braun, his closest female friend for many years, only two days before Berlin fell.

Previously high Russian sources had claimed that a body "almost certainly" identified as Hitler's had been found in the great underground fortress beneath the reichschancellery.

It was there that German propagandists said that Hitler died, "in defense of Berlin."

Mystery Continued

Zhukov, Russian representative on the Allied Control Commission, said that he would make no definite statement about Hitler and what he referred to as his "very mysterious" fate.

"He could have taken off at the last minute," he said. "because the airfield was at his service. We know this because we found references to it in the diaries of adjutants of the German general staff."

Col. Gen. Berzarin, Russian garrison commandant of Berlin, of-

fered the opinion that Hitler has gone into hiding somewhere in Europe, possibly with (Generalissimo Francisco) Franco.

This Russian officer said that "we have found several bodies which might be Hitler's, but we cannot yet state that he is dead."

The most authoritative previous report on Hitler said that four bodies had been found in Hitler's underground hideout. Charred by bombs and flame-throwers they were examined exhaustively an unnamed but reportedly high Russian source said.

After thorough examination, one of them was identified as Hitler this previous story said. The Russian source stated that the Soviet government did have some lingering doubts, however, and for that reason did not make an official statement of the reported identification.

Death Reports Vary

Various reports have said that Hitler died of an injection of poison administered by his doctor, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by bomb wounds, or was partly paralyzed and subsequently died from the attack on his life last year.

Nazi propagandists, of course, said he died a "warrior's" death, as Russian forces engulfed Berlin.

Significantly, Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop still is unreported, dead or alive. The present German mayor of Berlin, under the Russians, said he did not know what had happened to Hitler, but: "Some say that he is still alive."

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MRS. HITLER: The story of Eva Braun SHE LIKED SCOTCH— ry AND CHANEL No. 5

Express staff reporter George Millar, while on his way back to Paris from Germany, met Hitler's butler, Arthur Kannenberg, and heard from him this inside story of Hitler's association with Eva Braun, who, two days before Berlin fell to the Russians, became Frau Hitler:—

ADOLF HITLER loved Eva Braun, a woman with a thick provincial accent, and he loved her passionately and faithfully from the day that he met her in the Munich house of his greatest friend, the round-backed photographer Heinrich Hoffman.

"She was not clever, she was not particularly gay. But she had a strange attraction," said Kannenberg.

"She had long natural blonde hair which fell to her shoulders. Her face was rather beautiful.

"Hitler gave her a handsome annual allowance. She got her clothes from Munich and from Italy until the last year of the war.

"She would have liked to use make-up, but that was forbidden by Hitler."

SHE PLAYED THE EMPRESS

AFTER 1932, when Hitler carried her off from her second-rate job as secretary to the photographer Hoffman, Eva Braun's permanent home was in the Berghof at Berchtesgaden.

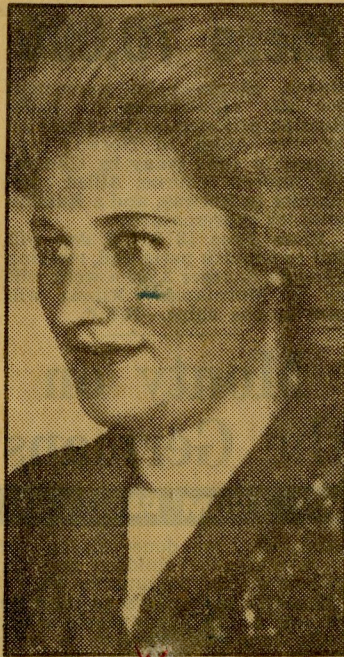
In the Berlin Fuehrerhaus, at 77, Wilhelmstrasse, a suite of three small rooms with a private bathroom was reserved always for Eva Braun, although only seldom was she permitted to appear there.

In the later days of the war she was usually in Berlin. But up to 1943 she went there only for one or two weeks. Then she went out almost every night to the theatre or the opera, but never with Hitler.

Nearly always she was accompanied by her younger sister, Greta, who was married to General Fegelein, liaison officer between Himmler and Hitler.

"Inside the house, with the Fuehrer's intimate circle, Eva Braun was apt to play the empress. But even so she had to be correct in front of us. We never heard her call him anything but Mein Fuehrer, while to us he always spoke of Fraulein Braun.

"Outside the house she had to play the modest young girl."



EVA BRAUN

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87 JUN 23 1945

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LONDON, ENGLAND

DRINK
KANNENBERG said that Eva Braun was no gentle girl who murmured always, "Yes, A-ah."

"For example," he said, "she ate meat and loved it. It amused me to see her wolfing a steak, ignoring his disapproval."

"And she liked her drink, especially Scotch whisky, which she drank during the day, and dry champagne, which she drank at night."

"She was not allowed to smoke in his presence, but out of it she chain-smoked and he often carp at the smell of tobacco in her rooms."

"When he was not there she sometimes painted her toe nails. She used perfume excessively, Chanel No. 5 especially."

"Hitler could not bear perfume. He had special unscented shaving soap and the only soap he would use was Lillen Milch Seife, a kind of baby soap."

"Their main quarrels were over alcoholism. Not that she was a heavy drinker, but Hitler was a teetotaler."

£8,750 GIFT ON BIRTHDAY

"**E**VA BRAUN had no fear of Hitler, because she knew that he loved her," said Kannenberg.

"He spoke to her always in soft, crooning bubbling tones. He loaded her with presents which I had to buy."

"Her age was a secret, but I judged her to have been 35 this year. Her birthday was on February 6."

"On that day I had to have something special ready. The last birthday present was a diamond drop pendant that cost 15,000 marks [normally £8,750]."

"He gave her mink and other furs, and other presents galore, mostly diamonds."

"Despite everything, Eva Braun never forgot her bourgeois upbringing. She was apt to overdress."

BATTLES IN THE SNOW

"**W**HEN things were normal or holidayish at the Berghof they breakfasted together between 9 and 10 in the rest room. If it were summer they would go for a walk in the park or into the mountains."

"In winter they might have a snowball battle on the terrace, or they often played table-tennis. She played not badly, but he was awkward, since he considered games fripperies."

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London, England
June 11, 1945

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Hitler's Corpse Found by Reds

Examination Shows Poison Caused Death

BERLIN, June 6 (U.P.).—Adolf Hitler's body has been found and identified with fair certainty, it was learned from a high Russian military source here today.

The body, smoke-blackened and charred, was one of four discovered in the ruins of the great underground fortress beneath the new Reichschancellery after the fall of Berlin.

These four bodies, any one of which answered pretty well to Hitler's description, were removed and carefully examined by Russian army physicians. All were badly burned from the flame-throwers with which the Red army soldiers finally cleared out the underground command post where Hitler and his leading Nazis made their last-ditch stand.

After careful examination of teeth and other characteristics, the Russians singled out one body which they believed almost certainly is that of the Nazi fuehrer.

Asked why no official announcement of the discovery has been made yet by Moscow, this Russian source said as long as any element of uncertainty exists the Russians do not wish to state definitely that Hitler's body has been found.

Adolph Hitler

Germany - For. Miss G

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